

# ALLIED TROOPS ARE DRIVING BACK ENTIRE GERMAN ARMY

In succession, with a goodly part of the general fighting of the hand-to-hand variety.

The Germans were said to have been pushed back by sheer weight of numbers, the British cavalry and infantry charging en masse along a battle front of nearly twenty miles.

The British were said to have encouraged the French to such an extent that their commanding officers had difficulty in restraining them from attempting the impossible.

The Germans, under General von Kluck, are outnumbered and are reported slowly to be giving ground. The French movement, however, must be completed before the hosts of the army of General von Buelow, now being rushed to the rescue, arrive.

Field Marshal French of the English army is declared to be in command of the offensive movement, which is believed here to be participated in by nearly the entire British expeditionary army and the French seventh army.

The allies are on the offensive at Precy-sur-Oise, thirty miles north, and at Nanteuil-le-Haudouin, thirty miles to the northeast, and it is stated at General Gallieni's headquarters that the German right has been driven back more than seven miles.

The Germans are reported as strongly entrenched, and to be utilizing to the utmost their machine guns and their light field artillery.

## GERMANS POUND HARD ON FRENCH CENTRE.

The Germans are pounding at the French centre with an enormous force. The combined armies of Grand Duke Albrecht, the Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm and Gen. von Hausen are endeavoring to break through in the territory between the headwaters of the Somme, through Vitry-le-Francois and Genicourt to the Meuse River.

The German left seems content, according to the word from the front, to hold the French right and prevent any attempt on the part of the Allies to attempt a flanking movement from the East.

The defense of the centre is under command of Gen. Paul Pau, and he has with him thirteen picked French army corps (330,000 men).

It is plain that the Germans have staked everything on the outcome of this fight. If they break through in the centre, the French army is divided and its effectiveness materially lessened.

If the Germans lose and their right is crumpled up, in order to prevent annihilation the Germans must retreat to reform their lines.

Very little news of the progress of the fighting has reached Paris, but that little was favorable. It declared that the British and French columns were slowly but surely driving the German right back, inflicting heavy losses.

The Germans are making a desperate stand, while awaiting reinforcements, but it is stated that since the fighting actually began their front has been shoved back seven miles.

The British regulars are doing great execution. The wounded arriving here declare that the British are relying on their bayonet charges to gain ground.

After shelling the German position and then sweeping them with rifle fire the British regulars charge against the Germans and continually force them to evacuate their entrenchments and fall back on others.

## BRITISH NOW OCCUPY GERMANS' FORMER LINES.

As a result of this style of fighting the British lines are now along positions that were yesterday held by the Germans. It is stated that the French are cooperating splendidly with the British and are showing a better spirit than at any time since the initial fighting in the north commenced.

No word comes here from the fighting on the centre. Here the Germans are striking their hardest blows, fighting an offensive battle. Should they win, it is unlikely the British successes against the German right wing will have any appreciable effect on the ultimate outcome.

But if the French lines hold, experts here declare the German right will be routed and the German offensive will cease.

PARIS, Sept. 8 (Associated Press).—Several thousand reservists have been engaged since the outbreak of the war in putting the outer defenses of the entrenched camp in shape to resist a possible siege by the Germans. The military governor has now decided to hasten the work and yesterday five thousand additional excavators were given blankets so that they can sleep on the spot. They have been sent to the outer trenches.

## BRITISH REPORT ON ALLIES' CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 8 (United Press).—The Germans are being driven backward in France. The official announcements of the French War Office, confirmed by the War Office here, declare that the French are on the offensive all along the line.

The French centre, for which grave fears have been felt, is declared not only to have withstood the general assault of three great German armies but to have driven them back with enormous losses and now to be advancing in turn to the north.

The French War Office declares that the Germans are retreating all along the enormous battle line that stretches for nearly 150 miles across France to the east of Paris.

This announcement caused a distinct feeling of optimism here. It had been feared that the French might fall in this admittedly the greatest battle of the war to date, and the declaration that they had been able to take the offensive was construed in military circles as indicating that the German war machine had at last met its match and would now be forced to retreat into Germany. It is admitted that the result is still far from decisive. But it is also insisted that once the French troops take the offensive they can be depended on to fight with far greater effectiveness than they would have on the defensive, constantly retreating.

Meanwhile the War Office continues its preparations to launch its new volunteer army against the Germans. It to-day issued a general call to all army officers, those on the retired list and those who had left the service for any reason other than having been cashiered, to report to the colors. By this means it is expected that the great need for trained officers in the volunteers will be met and the army be ready for the field as soon as the volunteers are taught how to shoot and care for themselves.

## GERMAN RESERVISTS FLOCKING TO THE COLORS



TYPE OF GERMAN RESERVISTS MOBILIZING

## WILSON PROCLAIMS OCT. 4 AS DAY OF PRAYER FOR PEACE

President Calls All Nation to Join in Supplication for End of European War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—President Wilson to-day signed a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to pray for peace in Europe. The proclamation in which the President sets aside Sunday, Oct. 4, as a day of prayer was as follows:

"By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, Great nations of the world have taken up arms against one another and war now draws millions of men into battle whom the counsel of statesmen have not been able to save from the terrible sacrifice;

"And whereas, in this as in all things, it is our privilege and duty to seek counsel and succor of Almighty God, humbling ourselves before Him, confessing our weakness and our lack of any wisdom equal to these things;

"And whereas, it is the especial wish and longing of the people of the United States, in prayer and counsel and all friendliness, to serve the cause of peace;

"Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do designate Sunday, the fourth day of October, next, a day of prayer and supplication and do request all God-fearing persons to repair on that day to their places of worship, to unite their petitions to Almighty God, that, verily, the counsel of men, setting straight the things they cannot govern or alter, taking pity on the nations now in the throes of conflict, in His mercy and goodness showing a way where men can see none, He vouchsafe His children healing peace again and restore once more that concord among men and nations without which there can be neither happiness nor true friendship nor any wholesome fruit of toil and thought in the world; praying also to this end that He forgive us our sins, our ignorance of His holy will, and lead us in the paths of obedience to places of vision and to thoughts and counsels that purify and make wise.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the city of Washington this eighth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Fourteen and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON.

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## FULL OF DYNAMITE WHEN FIRED ON BY BRITISH CRUISER

German Freighter Magdeburg Was Coaling Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

The German Australian freighter Magdeburg came into this port to-day flying the German flag and bringing eyewitnesses of the fight in which the converted cruiser Wilhelm der Grosse was sunk by the British cruiser Highflyer off the coast of Africa. Incidentally they were witnesses whose observations of the battle were made more keen by the knowledge that the hold of their own ship was chock-a-block full of dynamite, consigned to Melbourne for mining purposes.

The Magdeburg is the first steamship under the German flag to enter this port since the patrol of British and French cruisers was established off New York harbor. The Hohenzollern, a bark, slipped past the outer guard in mid-August after a trip up from the tropics, hugging the coast line.

But the Magdeburg came boldly across the sea, taking only the ordinary precaution of showing no lights at night. Her commander, Capt. Orgel, asserted that he had not seen a cruiser of any nation since he left Gotenborg on July 19. He said nothing about the fight of the former North German Lloyd greyhound and the Highflyer; that came later from his crew when they asked the departing Health Officer at Quarantine how the battle had ended.

Capt. Orgel said that he put in at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, as soon as he had heard from a passing ship of the outbreak of war. He reached there safely on Aug. 6. A week later he was told that Spain was to join the allies and he set forth again for his home in the Atlantic, hoping to find a safe haven for his ship off the coast of Africa, and to take refuge in Togoland. Out from the coast came the news that the British were in the only German colony on the west coast.

Capt. Orgel, never mentioning his encounter with the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, said that he set his course first for Brazil and then for New York. As the port surgeon stepped back on the ship, a dozen sailors asked eagerly as to the Wilhelm's fate.

"We met the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," one of them said, "soon after we heard that the English were in Togoland. She said she needed coal and our captain said he could spare a bit. While we were along-side a British warship came out. We were between the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the British ship and we were full of dynamite. Before we could get loose and the crew of the Kaiser Wilhelm were just as anxious to have us away as we were to go. A shot struck our side and went through the forecastle."

The sailors pointed to a hole about three inches in diameter in the Magdeburg's side.

"When we were free we went away as fast as we could. We were out of sight before the firing stopped and we did not go back to see what happened. No!"

The British Admiralty's report of the sinking of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse said that she was coaling from a German steamer which escaped during the engagement.

While the reporter of The Evening World was talking with the doctor's Capt. Orgel came to the rail and looked over. He fiercely ordered his men aside and stepped back to escape any questioning himself. He has not been heard in spite of his apparent uneasiness. It is a violation of neutrality to coal a warship at sea.

## AUXILIARY TROOPS IN FRANCE ORDERED INCORPORATED IN ARMY.

PARIS, Sept. 8, 3.35 P. M.—The French Minister of War to-day ordered that the auxiliary troops, usually unarmed, be incorporated into the army when their age and health permit.

## AUSTRIAN EMPEROR DIED 12 DAYS AGO, SAYS LONDON PAPER

African World Declares News Was Suppressed Because of Dangerous Situation.

LONDON, Sept. 8, 3.35 P. M.—The African World, a weekly publication, has received information through what it regards as a reliable Austrian source, to the effect that the Austrian Emperor, Francis Josef, died twelve days ago.

The news of the Emperor's death was suppressed in Austria-Hungary, the paper says, on account of the dangerous internal situation.

## PRIEST OF LOUVAIN QUOTED AS PRAISING BEARING OF GERMANS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—An interview with the Vice-Rector of Louvain University, published in Berlin, was reported to the German Embassy to-day in a wireless despatch, as follows:

"Coelische Volkszeitung, Germany's leading Catholic organ, prints an interview with Mr. Conrad, Vice-Rector of Louvain University.

"He says there was much firing upon German soldiers in the streets; firing was from Belgian guns, which gave different reports from German rifles. Conrad was one of the hostages held by the Germans at the time of the firing. He heard that other prominent citizens were led around in the streets to read the German proclamation at the city hall. He is stated, are civilians against shooting.

"Even while reading these he heard Belgian soldiers firing. He highly praises entire bearing of the Germans after entering the city."

## GERMANY'S SUPPLY OF ARMS EXHAUSTED, ROTTERDAM HEARS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Rotterdam reports that it is stated on good authority that the supplies of German arms are now exhausted. The rifles carried by the Landsturm, the last reserve, are said to be of an old type and it is also said that there is insufficient ammunition.

Some of the Landsturm appeared armed with rifles taken from the Belgians, while uniforms, it is stated, are not available for all of the Landsturm troops.

## GERMANS PLANNING LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR PRESENT NAVY

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A despatch to the Express from Amsterdam says:

"According to a Berlin message, statements made by members of the Reichstag on the subject of naval expansion point to the building of twelve torpedo-boat divisions, six auxiliary divisions, a number of mine-layers and other craft. The rapid construction of three large warships and two smaller cruisers is also advocated."

## GERMANS DRAWING NEAR DUTCH FRONTIER AS BELGIANS FLEE.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8 (via London).—The Nieuws van den Dag says that the Germans are steadily drawing nearer to the Dutch frontier. The inhabitants of the Belgian frontier villages are fleeing to Dutch territory after forsaking their property. Many destitute families have arrived in Dutch Flanders.

## AUSTRIAN AVIATOR DROPS BOMBS NEAR ROYAL PAIR; IS DRIVEN OFF BY FRENCH.

ANTIVARI, Sept. 8 (United Press).—While Prince Danilo and the Princess Jutta, his wife, were landing here to-day from a French warship an Austrian aviator flew over the party and dropped a bomb in an attempt to kill the heir-apparent. The bomb went wide of the mark and no one was injured. The sailors on the French warship drove the aeroplane off with a fusillade of rifle bullets.

## RUNAWAY FIRE MOTOR SMASHES HOLE IN HOUSE AFTER HURTING CHILD

Steering Gear Goes Wrong and Machine Runs Down Baby Carriage.

Francis Smith, driver of motor engine No. 283, was sending his machine along Park place this afternoon at full speed, answering an alarm for what later proved to be only a trifling fire in a tenement at No. 1518 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, when, at East New York avenue, the steering gear of the engine went wrong. Smith twisted the wheel in vain and then shut off the power and applied the brakes.

The speed of the engine was so great, however, that it shot across the street, mounted the sidewalk, where it struck a baby carriage in which was eight-month-old Frances Kasinsky of No. 1933 Park place, and then caromed against the four-story brick building on the corner, used as a clothing factory.

It struck the wall with such force that it stayed in a hole about four feet square and buried beneath a pile of debris and packing cases, which had been piled up inside, Israel Cohen, an employee of the factory. The collision halted the engine, the front of which was badly damaged, but Smith, the chauffeur, was unhurt, and freemen riding on the back were thrown off, but only bruised. Dr. Rogers was called from St. Mary's Hospital, and after patching up Cohen, who was cut and bruised, but not seriously hurt, he took the child to the hospital. The little girl was injured internally, and the surgeon said that there was almost no hope for her.

## GERMANS AGREE TO KEEP OUT OF GHENT IN FORCE IF THEIR ARMY IS FED.

GHENT, Belgium, via Ostend, Sept. 8 (United Press).—Ghent is not to be occupied in force. This was decided on to-day following a conference between the Burgomaster and the commandant of the German forces sent to take the city. It was agreed that, in consideration of the blighting within the city of only a nominal force of German troops, Ghent will furnish the food and supplies to the German forces outside of the city. In addition it has been agreed that the Ghent civil guard shall be disarmed at once.

As a result of this arrangement between the Burgomaster and the German officials there will be no serious trouble in Ghent, and the large army which is now taking the field to wipe out the Belgians in the north and to begin the siege of Antwerp, will be able to spare it the horrors of either a bombardment or siege.

## GERMAN LOSSES EXCEED 350,000, ACCORDING TO AN UNNAMED OFFICER.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A Post correspondent, writing from a post not given in the despatch, has seen a letter from a high German officer invalided home, in which he states:

"The war is not going quite as we expected and the resistance of the allied forces is extraordinary. We are beginning to feel nervous as to results. The German losses are terrible, so terrible that the Emperor has forbidden their disclosure. Our generals have been wretchedly wasteful with our men who have been mowed down in thousands. While it is impossible to say what our losses are, I estimate them at between 350,000 and 400,000. If they continue at this rate we shall be quite unable to meet Russia with any hope of success."

## GERMAN CASUALTY LISTS SHOW ONLY 2,273 DEAD; NEW YORKER IS KILLED.

BERLIN, Sept. 7, via London, Sept. 8 (Associated Press).—The twentieth casualty list, just issued, contains 1,187 names. Included in the list are 187 dead and nearly 1,000 wounded. The total casualties thus far published aggregate 3,273 dead, 10,714 wounded and 3,588 missing. The last list contains the name of Joseph Philippen of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 26 among the dead.

## BRITISH PROTEST AGAINST RED CROSS GERMAN SAILORS

"White Ship of Mercy" Held Up Until American Crew Is Provided.

## 11 STOWAWAYS FOUND.

Carries 30 Doctors, 120 Nurses and Supplies to Aid War Victims.

The steamer Red Cross, "the white ship of mercy," which was to have sailed at noon to-day, was held back by the intervention of Great Britain, through Consul-General Sir Courtenay Bennett.

The Red Cross, which was formerly the Hamburg of the Hamburg-American line, had on board nearly all her crew of Germans. The Red Cross people declared that all the crew had declared their intentions of becoming American citizens, but this does not, in the opinion of Great Britain, make them citizens of this republic.

Capt. Rust of the Red Cross was closeted long with Sir Courtenay and would say nothing at the conclusion of his conference. The British Consul-General said that Great Britain had objected to the crew and that a new crew would be supplied before she sailed. Sir Courtenay gave out the following statement:

"As it is desirable that there should be no friction whatever in connection with a Red Cross vessel sailing for a charitable and most praiseworthy purpose, it has been agreed that the vessel in question shall be manned wholly and entirely by American citizens, officers and men."

The Red Cross, it is believed, will not sail for several days at least.

The Red Cross, formerly the Hamburg-American liner Hamburg, with a coat of white, with a crimson line from stem to stern on her sides, the American flag at the peak, the jack at the fore and the flag of the Red Cross flying from the mainmast, her new name Red Cross freshly painted on her stern and bows was ready to sail when the protest was lodged.

It was a busy day. The 120 nurses who had volunteered to go to the front for the Red Cross Society were up early, the surgeons were all at their posts soon after 10 o'clock. The excursion steamer Highlander passed the mercy ship on her starboard bow and her band played the "Star Spangled Banner." The nurses, in their neat suits of gray, surmounted by blue capes lined with red and wearing blue fedora hats or caps of white, rushed to the side and stood at attention and sang the chorus of the national anthem.

At 10 o'clock a lifeboat drill under charge of Chief Boatswain M. Wogan, U. S. N., retired, was had and the doctors and nurses were assigned to their stations. The boats were swung out in the davits and were ready to be dropped to the saloon deck, where the nurses and surgeons stood, and where they will stand in case it becomes necessary to leave the Red Cross at sea.

Eleven stowaways were uncovered, most of them being turned out of the lifeboats when the canvas coverings were ripped off. Others were found in the coal bunkers and one was fished out of a ventilator. Nearly all of them were Germans, anxious to go home and fight for the Fatherland. They were put into the lazarette until the roundup was completed and then were sent ashore.

The officers of the Red Cross are all retired navy men. Her commander is Capt. Armistead Rust. The other officers are Commander J. S. Dodd-

ridge; Lieut. Edward Darst, navigating officer; Commander E. H. H. Laney, chief engineer; Chief Steward M. Wogan, aide to the commanding officer; Chief Boatswain Timothy Sullivan, senior watch officer; Chief Boatswain Patrick Burns and Chief Boatswain C. Beach, watch officers, and Paymaster Mohun. The only officer on board in active service is Major Robert U. Patterson, U. S. A., Chief of the Bureau of Medical Service, Red Cross.

Major Patterson will make the trip and return on the steamer. He has been lent to the Red Cross for the occasion by the War Department. He has under him surgeons who have achieved fame, and internes from Harvard, Fordham, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, George Washington, Pennsylvania and Jefferson Universities, and from Roosevelt and Bellevue Hospitals.

"We have the pick from 600 applicants," said the major, "and we have enough picked men and picked nurses for six more units. Each unit is composed of twelve nurses and three surgeons and two units will be supplied to France, England, Germany, Austria and Russia. Belgium has announced that she doesn't need any and that she will be content with supplies and equipment. At the head of the nurses is Miss Helen Scott Hay, who was appointed to go to Bulgaria in response to a request of the queen of that country for a Red Cross nurse to instruct her people in the work. Miss Hay will probably make her way to Bulgaria after all the nurses and surgeons have been landed."

"We all realize that we are going on serious business," said Miss Hay. "We shall be the first shipload of women to cross the Atlantic, perhaps, in the cabin in calico, and there will be no tango or maxixe while away the hours. We shall be busy with first aid and other instructions to classes every day. Every nurse is a woman of experience."

"Few of them have been on the battlefield, but all have had work in hospitals and many in floods, cyclones and other big work requiring skill and care. And these women are going at a sacrifice. They receive only half the wages they have been getting here. They will not go on the field, but will be established at base hospitals, unless an emergency should arise requiring other work of them."

"We go first to Falmouth and then to Havre, unless the Germans have changed their line for the French by the time we reach England. Then we go to Antwerp to leave supplies for the Belgians, and to Rotterdam, for the Germans."

One of the Red Cross units will sail this evening on the loaning of the National Steam Navigation Company of Greece. Three surgeons and twelve nurses are bound for Serbia to give their services for the wounded Serbs. The head of the party is Dr. Edward W. Ryan. His assistants are Drs. Donovan and Ahearn. All three are Fordham College men. Dr. Ryan is the gentleman sent to Mexico by Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy at the time of the trouble in Vera Cruz.

When the Mexican Government gave the Red Cross the right to give their services for the wounded Serbs, there had been an indiscriminate slaughter of innocent women and children. Russia's men clapped Ryan in prison, where they kept him for three weeks. Every night they used to tell him that he was going to be shot in the morning. This was calculated to have a fine effect on the nerves of a well organized man, but it failed to impress the finely organized Irishman in the manner the Mexicans intended it should. So, for a change, they began taking him out in the morning and putting him up against an adobe wall. Then they did everything but shoot him.

They gave the order "Ready, aim, fire!" and snapped their triggers. When Ryan found that he wasn't shot he stood and laughed at the Mexicans. In a while they finally let him go. It is generally thought that Dr. Ryan and his party will succeed in getting into Serbia.

## GERMANS EVACUATE TERMONDE; BEATEN BY ANTWERP ARMY.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—A despatch from Antwerp to the Havas Agency states that Termonde, sixteen miles from Ghent, was evacuated by the Germans, who lighted several fires before retreating. They also blew up a bridge over the river Escaut to the north, seeming to renounce for the moment their intrusion into the country of the West district. Afterward they directed an attack, the despatch says, against the southwest front position of the Antwerp army and were repulsed with great losses.

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